

#### Luquillo Experimental Forest, Puerto Rico

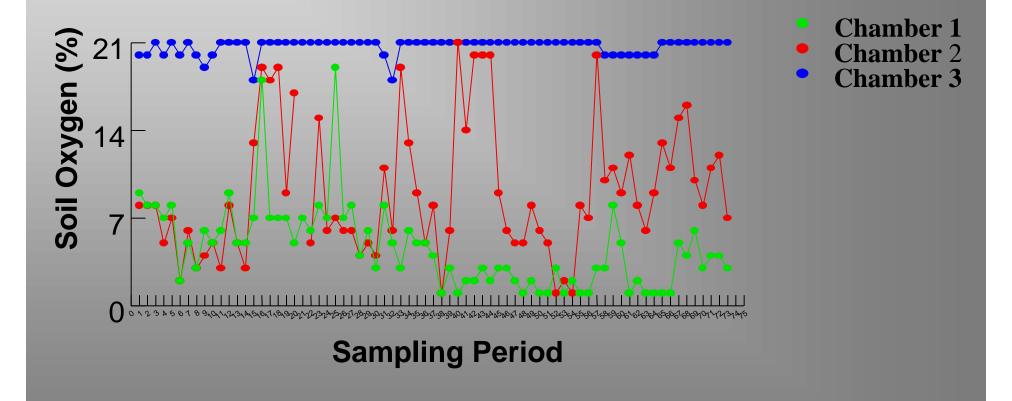




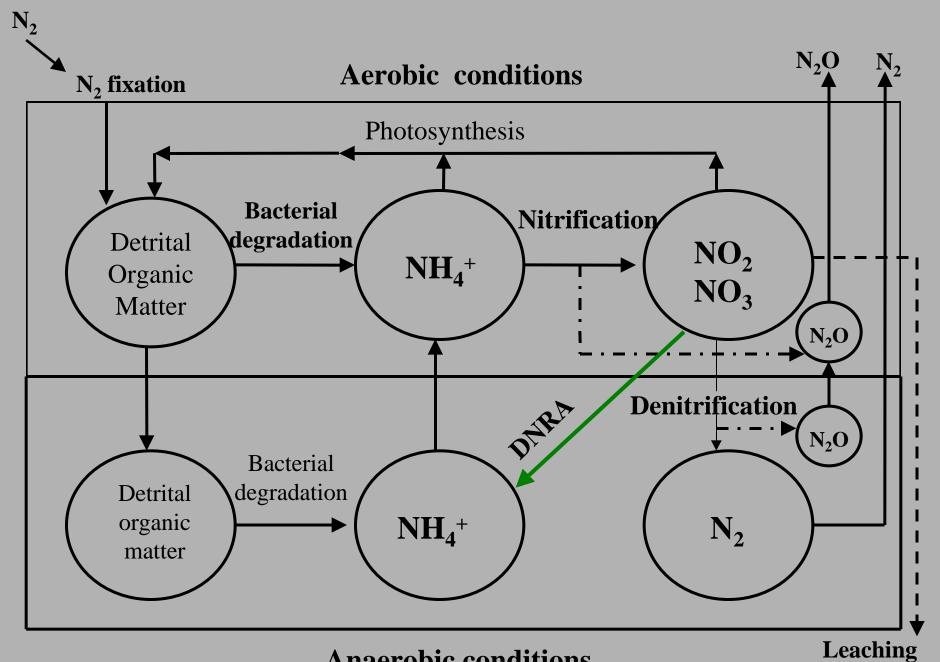
Luquillo Experimental Forest

**Puerto Rico** 

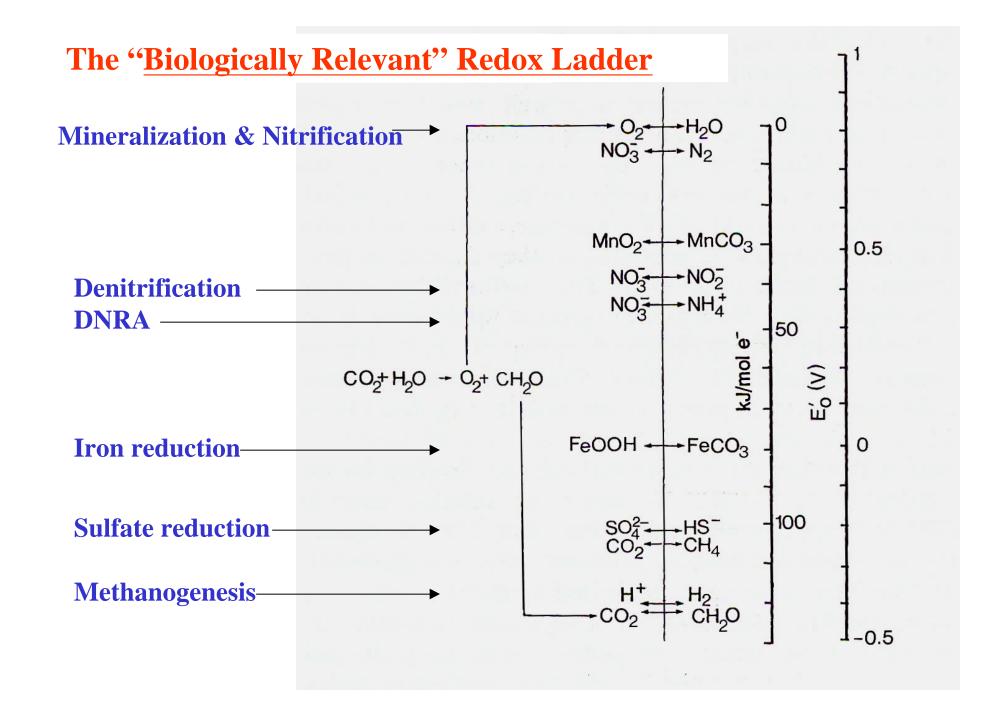
### Soil O<sub>2</sub> in Palo Colorado Forest, Puerto Rico



From: Silver et al. 1999



**Anaerobic conditions** 



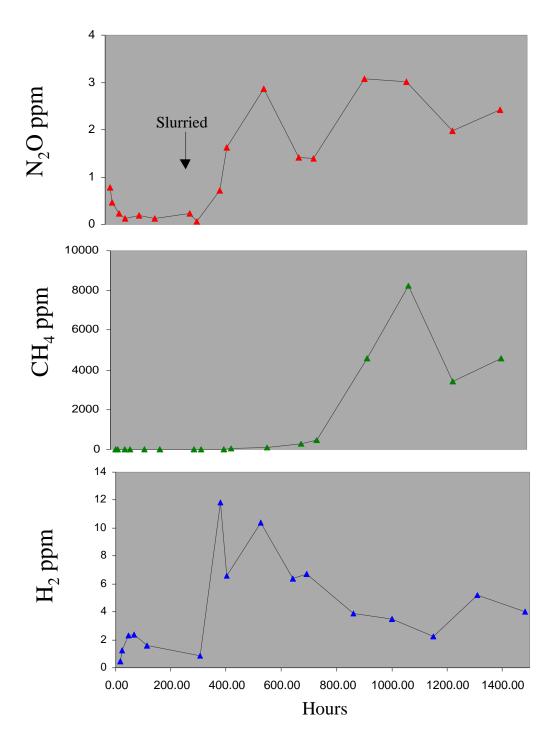
## **Questions:**

1.) What is the characteristic time-scale of O<sub>2</sub> fluctuation and redox shifts?

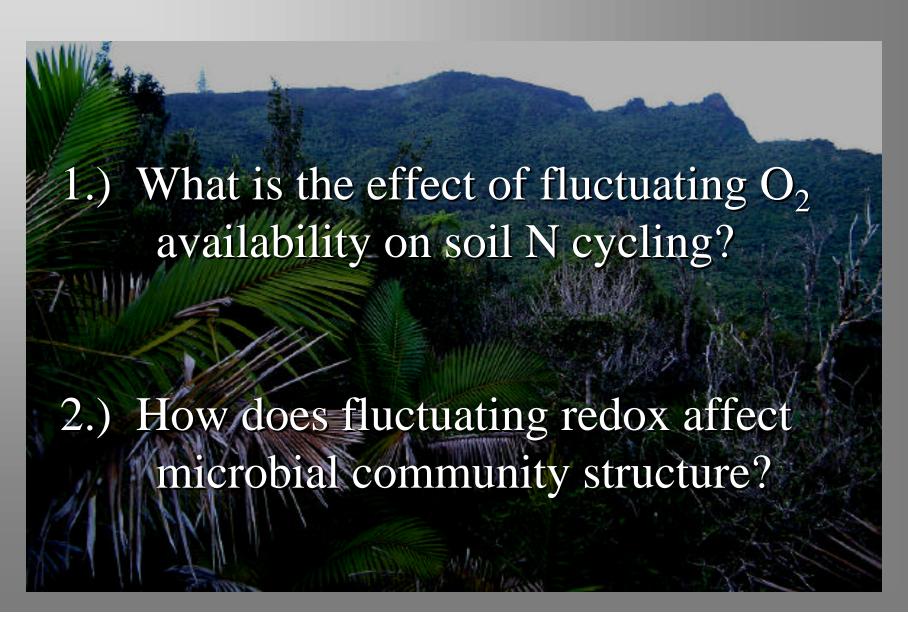
2.) Can H<sub>2</sub> concentrations be used as a biologically relevant proxy for pE measurements?

## **Lab Incubations and Trace Gas Measurements**





## **Research Questions:**



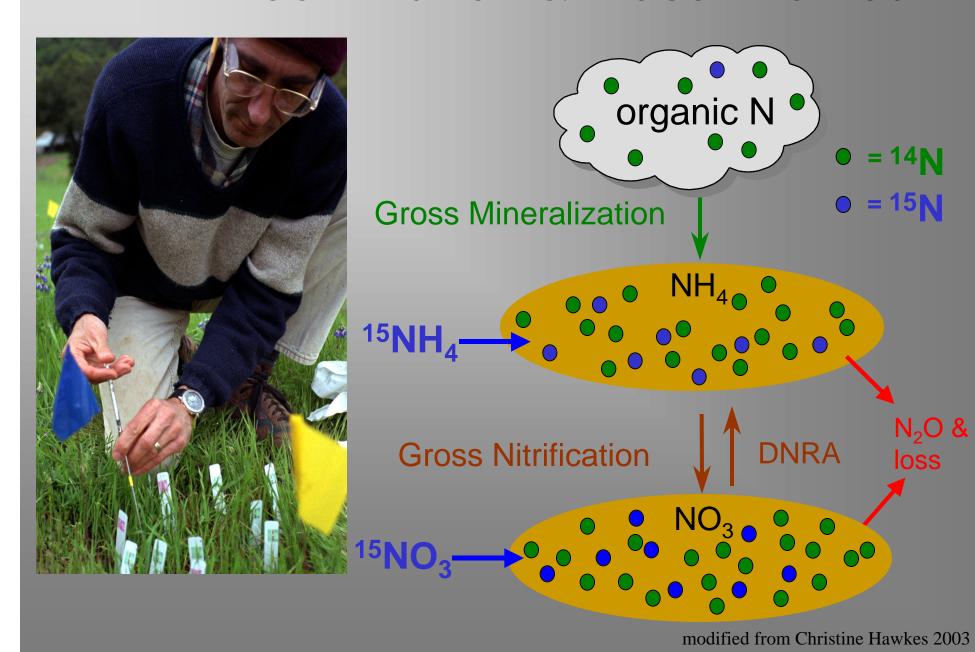
#### **Redox Fluctuation Experiment:**

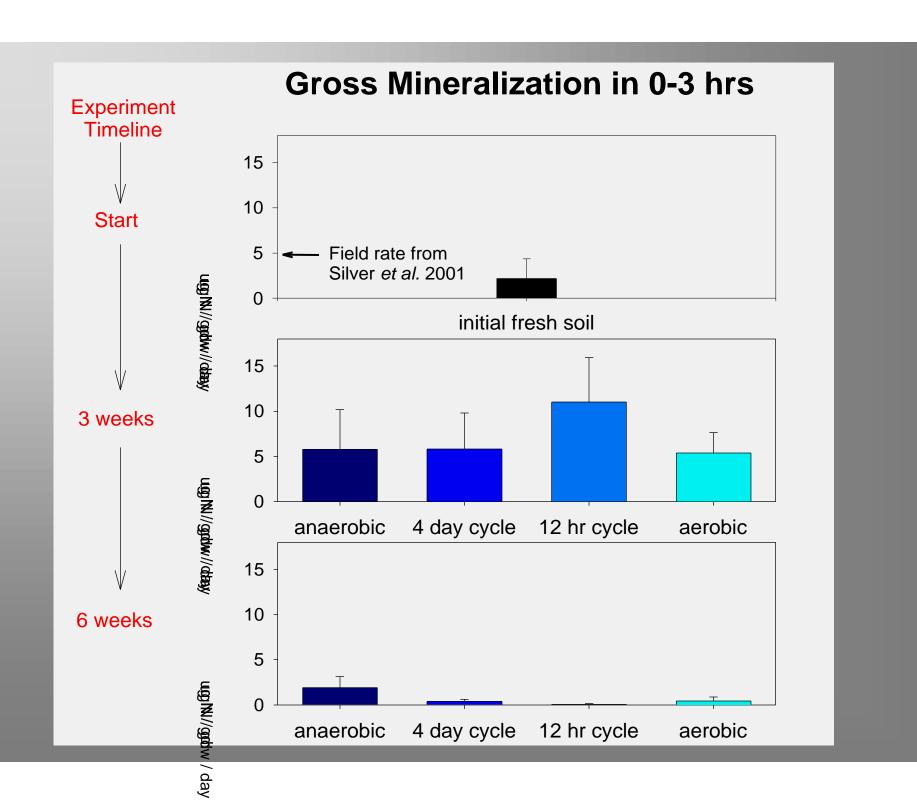


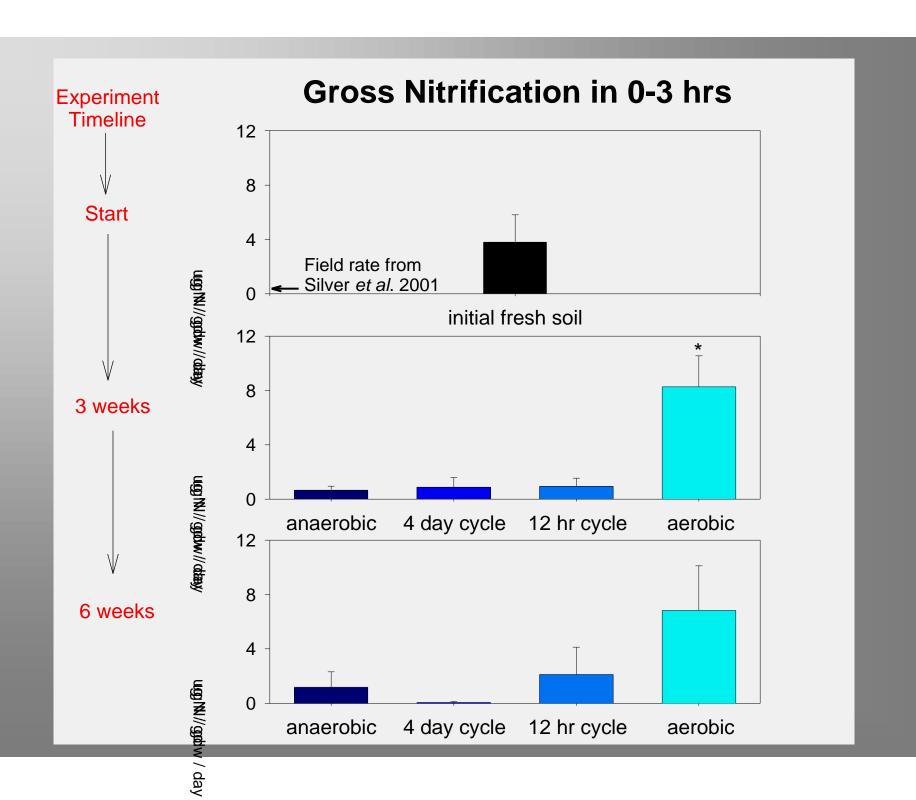
- Treatments:
  - 1.) constant  $O_2$
  - 2.) alternating  $O_2/N_2$  -12 hours
  - 3.) alternating  $O_2/N_2$  -4 days
  - 4.) constant N<sub>2</sub>
- Harvest points: initial, 3 wk, 6 wk

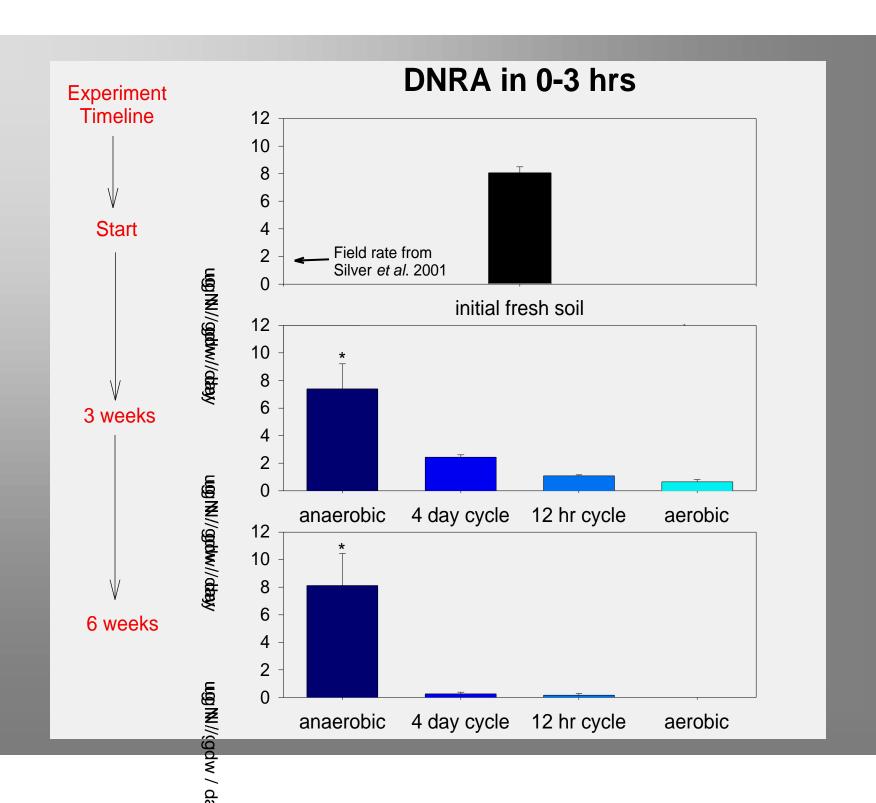
• Aerobic <sup>15</sup>N tracer experiment (<sup>15</sup>NO<sub>3</sub> & <sup>15</sup>NH<sub>4</sub>) for each harvest

#### <sup>15</sup>N Pool Dilution & Tracer Method

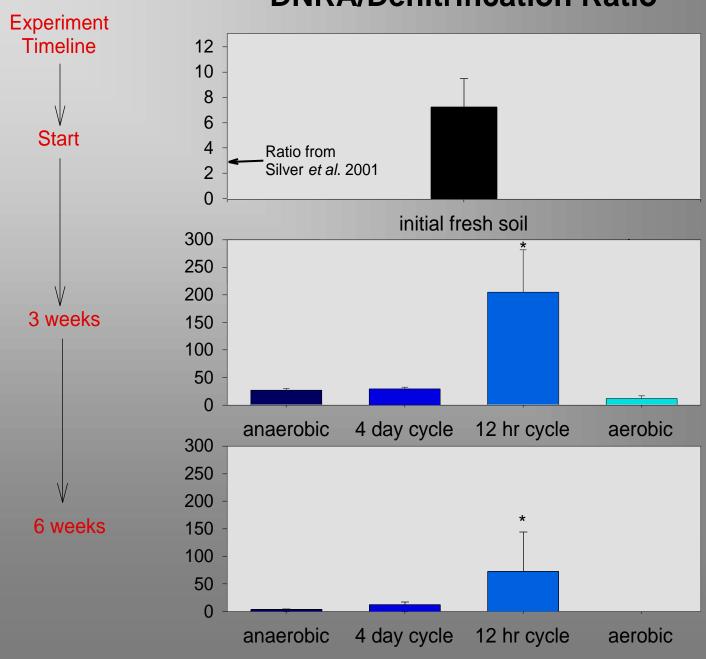








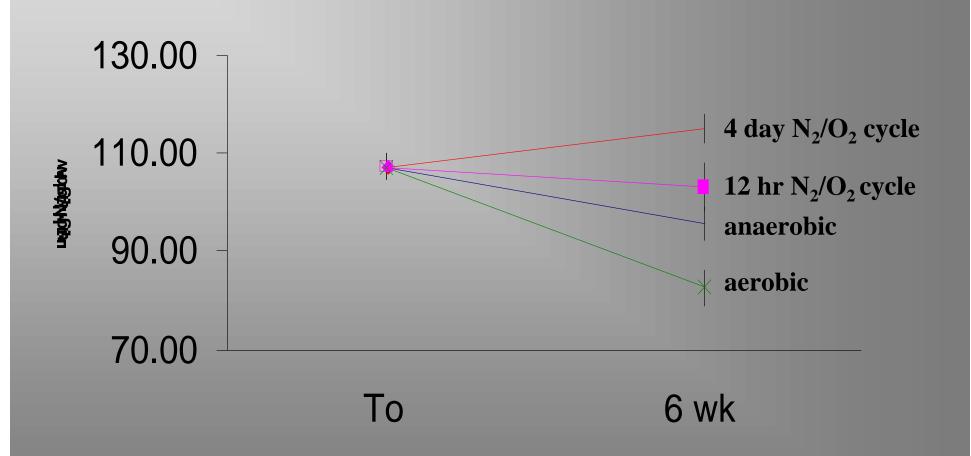
#### **DNRA/Denitrification Ratio**

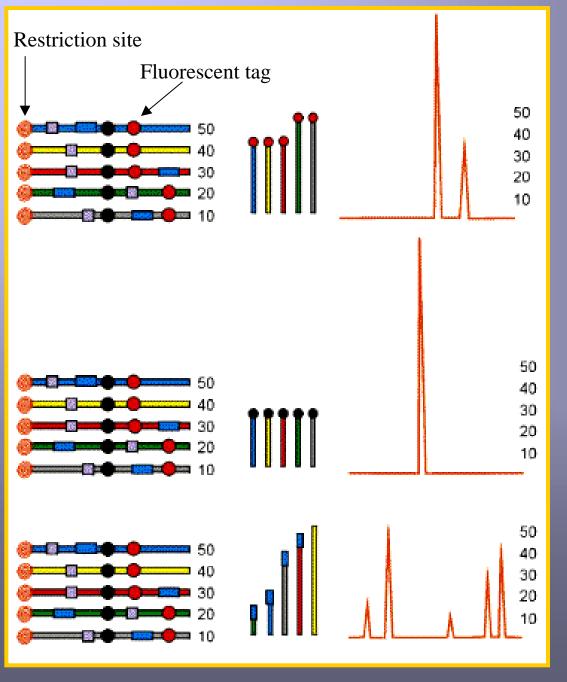


#### Results Summary -N cycling

- Gross mineralization is relatively insensitive to  $O_2$  availability.
- Gross nitrification is very sensitive to low redox conditions, yet occurs when O<sub>2</sub> becomes available.
- •DNRA is a significant fate for NO<sub>3</sub> and is promoted by low and fluctuating redox conditions. It is unaffected by brief O<sub>2</sub> exposure.

#### **Microbial Biomass N:**





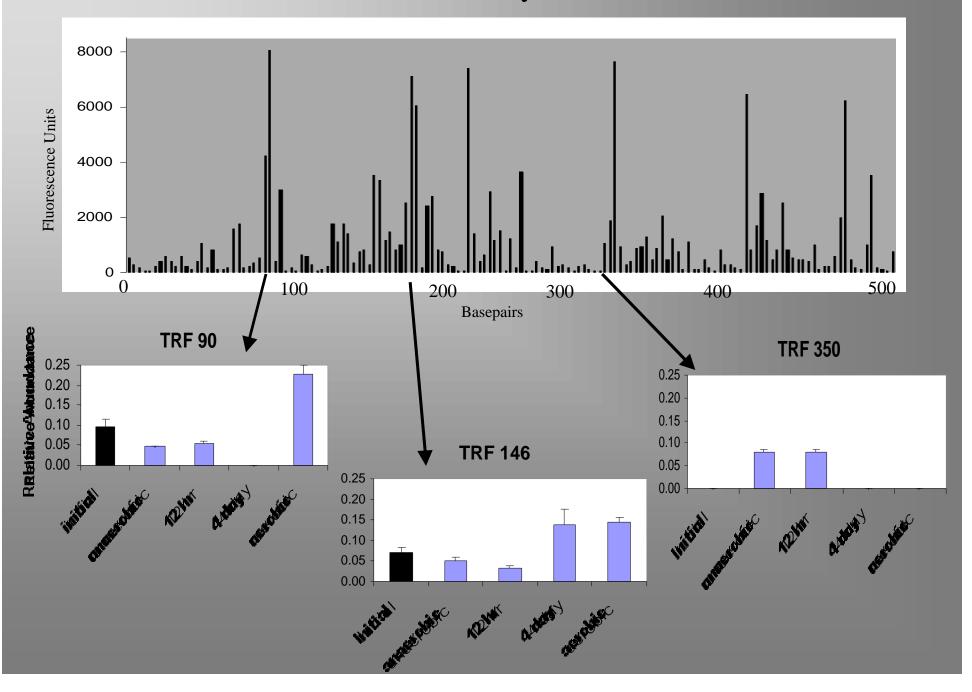
#### **T-RFLP Data**

2 fragment lengths = 2 different 'species'

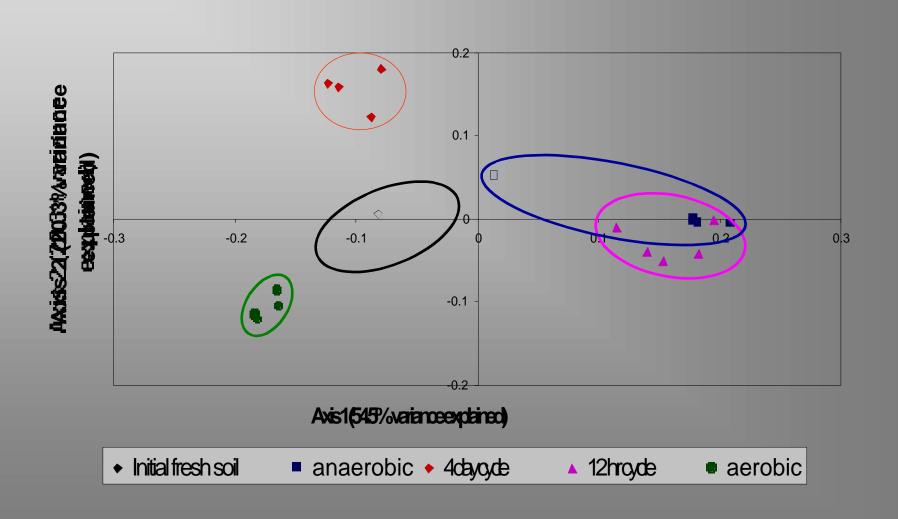
1 fragment = 1 abundant 'species'

5 fragment lengths = several different 'species'

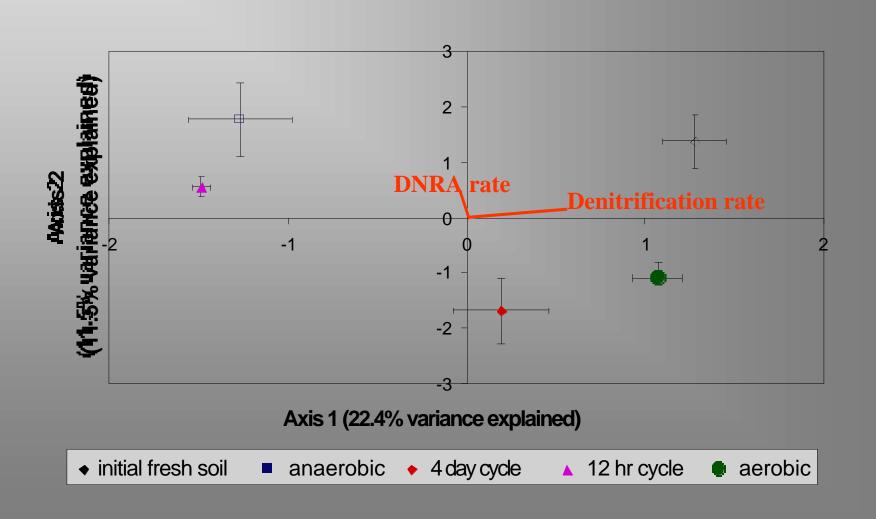
#### Initial Soil Community TRF Profile



#### **T-RFLP Principal Components Analysis**



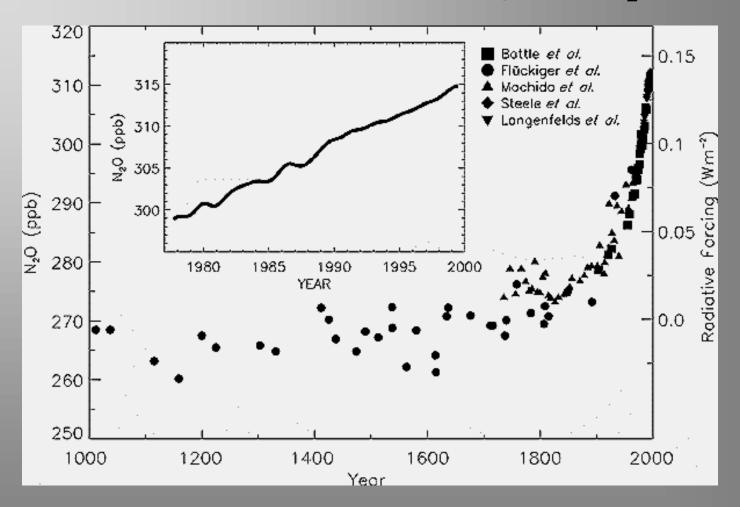
# Canonical Correspondence Analysis (Bacterial community & N-cycling rates)



#### Results Summary -Bacterial Communities

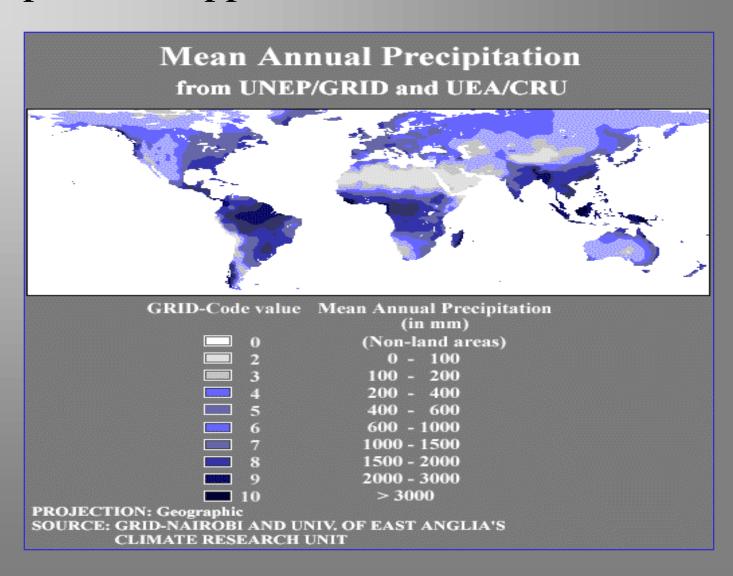
- •Microbial biomass is maintained by redox fluctuations and diminished by static oxic or anoxic regimes.
- •Field communities are best approximated by lab-incubated communities from a 4-day fluctuation regime.
- •Microbes adapted to both oxic and anoxic conditions appear to be rare in these soils.
- •Denitrification is particularly sensitive to microbial community composition.

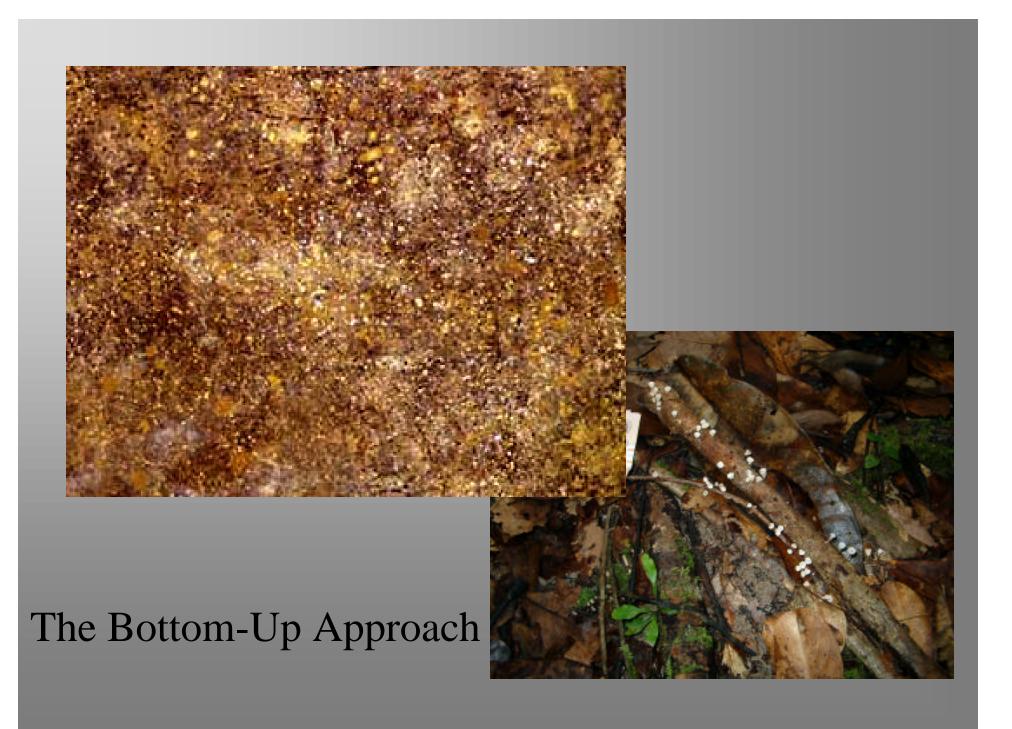
#### Ice core and measurement record of global N<sub>2</sub>O Trend



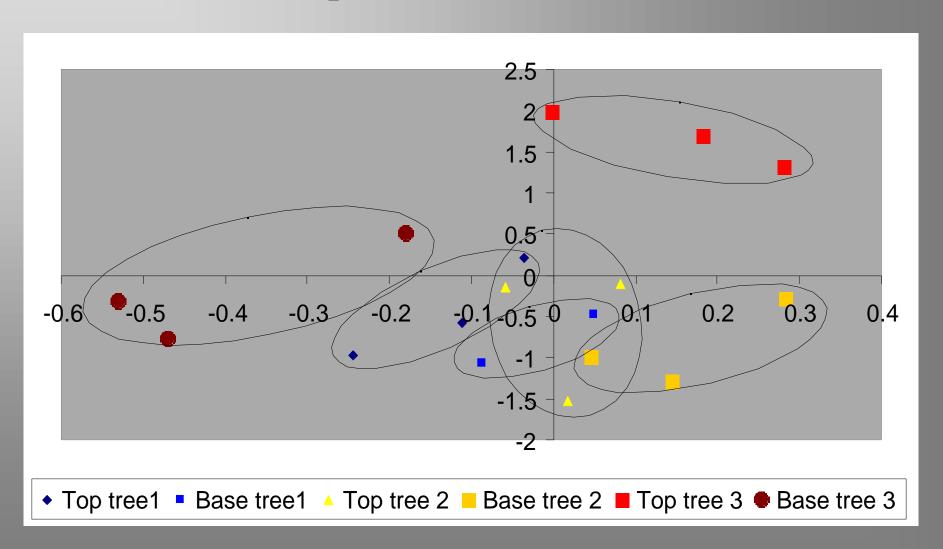
**From IPCC 2001 (3rd Assessment Report)** Change in N<sub>2</sub>O abundance for the last 1,000 years as determined from ice cores and whole air samples.

#### The Top-Down Approach





# Spatial heterogeneity in Colorado forest soil NMS plot of bacterial T-RFLP



#### **Conclusions**





N Conservative
 Redox fluctuation in tropical soils may encourage
 N retention through the co-occurrence of
 nitrification and rapid DNRA.
Flexible Communities
 Microbes that process N in variable redox soils
 may be more tolerant of redox shifts than
 commonly thought possible.

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